In the Specification

Amend the specification as follows:

[0026] As best seen in Figure 2, the metal layer 16 may comprise three or more layers. In this respect, if the conductive metal does not readily adhere to the polymer surface of the flame-retardant layer 14, a first layer 18 may be applied as an adherence layer. A suitable adherence layer preferably is a NICHROME® nickel-chrome alloy ~~such as Nichrome®~~ but can be any other metal or alloy such as chrome, an INCONEL® iron-chrome-nickel alloy ~~such as Inconel®~~ or titanium among others having the property of adhering both to the flame-retardant layer 14 and to a second layer 20.

[0028] In many applications, it is likely that the conductive surface of the fabric will contact an adjacent metal surface such as a computer housing. Accordingly, the accelerated oxidation of the conductive silver layer on the fabric by galvanic action also is a concern. Oxidation or corrosion of the conductive metal will decrease the surface conductivity of the fabric and compromise its effectiveness as an EMI shield. A surface layer 22 of a pure metal such as nickel, aluminum, iron, tin or zirconium or a metal alloy such as ~~Inconel®, or Nichrome®,~~ an iron-chrome-nickel alloy, a nickel-chrome alloy, or a carbon compound will provide protection against galvanic action and be abrasion resistant without compromising the conductivity of the surface. To reduce costs and facilitate fabrication, the layers of the metalized layer 16 may be deposited in sequence by vapor deposition.

[0043] Sample C was formed using the same woven nylon fabric as Sample A. The flame retardant was applied directly over one surface of the fabric to provide a layer having a total coating thickness of about 0.5 mil. The surface of the flame-retardant layer first was plasma etched and then a metal coating was applied over the flame-retardant layer by vapor deposition. The vapor deposition process applied a first adhesive layer of NICHROME® nickel-chrome alloy directly to the flame-retardant layer. Then a conductive layer of silver and finally an abrasion/corrosion resistant layer of ~~Nichrome~~ NICHROME® nickel-chrome alloy were applied in sequence. The thickness of each

~~Nichrome~~ alloy layer was about 250 Å and the thickness of the silver layer was about 3000Å.

[0047] The articles having a VTM vertical burn rating of zero were then tested for corrosion resistance to galvanic action. For corrosion testing, articles corresponding to Samples E-F are prepared by applying a flame-retardant coating about one mil thick directly to the surface of a polymeric rip-stock fabric. A metal coating then is applied by vapor deposition directly over the flame-retardant layer. A described above the metal is deposited in three layers comprising an adherence layer, a conductive metal and an abuse/corrosion resistant layer. These, in particular were 250Å ~~Nichrome~~ NICHROME® nickel-chrome alloy, 3000Å silver and 250Å ~~Nichrome~~ NICHROME® nickel-chrome alloy.

[0049] Another typical metal layer configuration as an alternative to the configuration of Samples E-F can be a 100Å thick layer of ~~Inconel®~~ INCONEL® iron-chrome-nickel alloy, 2000Å of silver and a 100Å surface layer of ~~Inconel®~~ INCONEL® iron-chrome-nickel alloy. Samples of this type having an initial surface resistance of about 0.11 ohms/sq had a surface resistance of about 0.35 ohms/sq or less.